

BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. V.

WEDNESDAY, December 18, 1822.

32.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

\$5

REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber living on Buffalo Run in Spring township, Centre County on the 16th inst. an indentured apprentice named

John Parker.

He is about 5 feet 11 inches high yellow complexion, brown straight hair, and has remarkably large feet and ankles. He speaks slowly, but is nevertheless, impudent, obstinate and perverse. He had on when he absconded a roram hat much worn, domestic cotton crossbarred pantaloons, a homemade light brown cloth coat much worn, a pair of course shoes half worn, a torn linnen shirt, and a vest of pale blue cloth with crossbarred flannel backs. The remainder of his clothing he left. It is supposed he has went to Mount Etna Furnace Huntingdon county where he has friends residing. Whoever takes up the said apprentice so that the subscriber can get him again shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOHN BARR.

Aug. 17, 1822.

TO BE SOLD

A Lot of ground situate at the corner of Spring and High Streets, in the Borough of Bellefonte, whereon there is a good two story

STONE HOUSE & KITCHEN,

ALSO,

A BARN & STABLE

The premises are now in the tenure of Mr. Hamilton Humes, and are part of the estate late of James Dunlop, deceased. For terms of sale, application may be made to

JOHN G. LOWRY, }
JAMES HARRIS. } Ex'rs.
August 31, 1822.

MEETING HOUSE.

Managers solely those who

have so generously subscribed to the erection of the Methodist Church in the borough of Bellefonte, that it is now nearly finished, and the workmen in want of their money. Payment may be made to William Ward. It will be thankfully received.

Notice to Supervisors

AN ACT for the removal of obstructions from certain navigable streams in the counties of Huntingdon and Centre.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of August next, it shall be the duty of the several supervisors in the counties of Huntingdon and Centre, to examine the streams within the bounds of their respective townships, which have been or shall hereafter be declared by law to be public highways, and to remove therefrom as often as they shall exist, at the expense of their several townships, all obstructions occasioned by trees falling into the same, or by drift wood, or by trees or the limbs of trees overhanging the same, so as to endanger the passage of craft descending said streams, in the same manner and under the like penalties for neglect of duty as is prescribed for the making and repairing public roads and highways.

APPROVED—February twenty-seventh one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

JOSEPH HIESTER

GEORGE HENING, HATTER,

Inform the public that he carries on the above business, at Milesburg, in all its various branches. He will sell as reasonable as can be procured elsewhere.

Milesburg, August 26th.

N. B. A Boy who can come well recommended, between the age of 15 and 6 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the Stockholders of the Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike Company,

Resolved, That Whereas the call made on the 5th of August 1822 has not been regularly advertised, that the said call be rescinded, and that a call of ten dollars be made on each share of stock payable on the 15th of October, and a further call of five dollars payable on the 1st of November, and five dollars payable on the 1st of December, to be published in the Bellefonte and Lewistown papers By order of the Board of Managers P. BENNER, President

Fulling & Dying.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand, where he is now prepared with the best of dye stuffs, which will enable him to dye the best and most fashionable colours.

He tenders his thanks to those who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of

the same. JACOB HOUSER, jr. N. B. Clothier at P. H. Tierney's in Bellefonte, will be taken away, and finished after the manner directed.—All kinds of country produce taken in payment at a fair price.

JOEL FERRE Plaisterer,

WHO now resides at Dunnsburg in Lycoming county, will do any work in the line of his profession on the shortest notice, in the best possible manner and on the most reasonable terms.

He will, in the prosecution of his business, visit any part of Centre or Lycoming county; and those persons who wish to employ him can give notice by letter directed to Mill-Hall Post Office or Dunnsburg Post Office which he promises to answer with promptitude.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have opened STORE at Farmer's Mills, or Wood's Mills, in Pennsvalley. They have on hand a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c.

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Green hides also will be taken in exchange for goods.

COOK & LEBO.

Oct. 22d.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen from the Tavern of James Cantwell, in Blacklick township, Indiana county, on the 8th day of this instant, from the subscriber living in Dunstable township, Lycoming county, TWO HORSES, one of them a DARK SORREL, short haired, rising six years old, short tail, dock of sorrel color and sorrel mane between 14 & 15 hands high, of a gentle disposition. The other an Iron grey, rising six years old, supposed to be between 13 & 14 hands high, with what is called a double mane, his hind legs a little crooked, rather tight bodied and remarkably spirited. The above reward, and all reasonable expenses will be given for the recovery of the horses, if strayed, or for the horses and thief if stolen.

WILLIAM DUNN.

October 14th 1823.

Stray.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber in August last, a

Brindled and White BULL,

Supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES CLARK.

Walker township; Nov. 16.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT a court of Common Pleas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Clearfield, will be held at the court house in the town of Clearfield, on Monday the 16th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those

things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses, be and attend at said court, and no depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Clearfield town this nineteenth day of Nov. A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

Greenwood Bell, Skf

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the house of Evan Miles in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Thursday the 28th day of November, inst. A tract of land containing

840 ACRES

situated in Spring township, Centre county, adjoining lands of John Fory, Henry VanClyke, and others. The land is of a superior quality. A good title will be made to the purchaser. If not sold at public sale, it will then be offered at private sale. Terms made known by John G. Lowrey.

John Wilson.

Nov. 1th 1822.

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer DEBATES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The senior editor of this paper, intends to devote his entire attention to the columns of the Intelligencer, during the sessions. He will attend the sittings personally, and note the proceedings, giving a faithful compend, from day to day, of the arguments on public questions.

For terms of subscription, see first page. Those desirous of subscribing for the session, are desired to forward their names, with the amount of subscription, in due time, either by mail or by members of the legislature.

Those who stand indebted, would confer a great favor, by forwarding a least a part of their balances, by members.

Printers, in this state, will whom we exchange, are respectfully requested to insert the above, a few times. We desire to exchange with all editors in this state, provided they insert this notice.

SPANISH SOAL.

The Subscriber has on hand a quantity of first rate Spanish Soal Leather, which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for HIDES.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Bellefonte, Nov. 4th 1822.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received a fresh supply of Goods, suited to the season which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for CASH, or country produce.

JOHN HAMMOND.

Bellefonte, Dec. 3d 1822.

Six cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber living in Boggs township Centre county, on the 6th inst. an indentured apprentice named

Robert Hamilton,

aged about 15 years, between 4 and 5 feet in height, dark hair, and very down look. Had on when he went away, a corduroy pair of pantaloons, a factory cotton jacket, a wool hat, and a pair of coarse shoes, &c. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said apprentice, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring said apprentice at their peril.

JAMES TAYLOR.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of that w's of ABRAHAM WOLF, late, of Potter township, deceased, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment, on or before the 1st day of January next, and those having demands against the said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, on or before that day.

JOSEPH GILLILAND, }
JOHN DAUBERMAN. } Ad'mrs.
Nov. 26th 1822.

RUNAWAY.

BOY, about 20 years of age, five feet three or four inches in height. Had on when he absconded, a round hat, and other various clothing not recollected, together with a half worn roram hat.

NATHAN HARVEY.

Mill-Hall, Nov. 26th 1822.

STRAY.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, on the ninth instant,

A LIGHT SORREL MARE,

supposed to be about four years old, rather small, a light pair of shoes on before, a small white streak from the top of her forehead down to her nose, her right forefoot white, both hind feet about half way up to the knee. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away.

FREDERICK E. SENSEN.

Patton township, Nov. 16.

Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike company.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that a further call of six dollars on each share of stock has been resolved by the board of Managers, payable on the first day of January next.

P. BENNER, President.

November 11, 1822.

W. WARD,

Tobaccoist,

Inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a large quantity of

CHEWING TOBACCO, SPANISH & AMERICAN SEGARS, CUT AND DRY, AND SNUFF.

All of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash or country produce. Country merchants will be allowed a reasonable credit.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	1	ct. dis.
Boston,	1	do
New-Hampshire,	2	do
Connecticut,	1	do
New-York City banks	par	
New-York country notes	1 to 5	do

New-Jersey.

Trenton,	1	dis
Mount Holly,	par	
Cumberland,	do	
Newark,	do	
Brunswick Bank,	do	
Duxbury Bank,	do	
State Bank at Trenton,	do	
At Elizabethtown	do	
At Morristown	do	
At Patterson	do	
At Brunswick	do	

Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia notes,	par	
German town	do	
Easton Bank,	do	
Camden	do	
Chester county Bank,	do	
West Chester	do	
Montgomery county Bank,	do	
Northampton Bank,	do	
Farmers Bank, Lancaster,	do	
Harrisburg Bank	do	
Far. Bank Bucks co.	do	

BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.

Reading,		
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2	
New Hope Bridge,	1	
Bank at Milton,	15	
Chambersburg,	2	
Little York,	1	
Gettysburg,	1	
Swatara Bank,	1	
Pittsburg Notes,	1	
Centre Bank	1	
Columbia bridge com.	2	
Greensburg	10	
Brownsville	10	

Notes of Incorporated banks no sales

Justices and Constables

BLANKS

Of every description

PRINTED

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country."

WEDNESDAY, December, 18.

DIED—Suddenly at his late residence in Old Town, Clearfield county, JAMES HEBURTON, Esq. Attorney at Law, formerly of the City of Philadelphia, and who, we understand, was the son of a very respectable merchant of that city. He had but just commenced his professional duties in this newly organized county, and who, we have no doubt, had he been spared, would have done honor to the profession.

Extract of a letter dated Norfolk, Dec. 3.

I regret that I am compelled to inform you of the total loss of the United States schooner ALLIGATOR, on the night of the 19th of November, on Caysford Reef, officers and crew all saved, and have arrived here this morning in the brigantine Ann Maria S. mers, of New York, which fell in with the wreck on the 21st, on her passage from Matanzas to New York, and took them all off. The officers and crew are all well. They state that as soon as the Alligator struck, every exertion was made by them to get her off by throwing over her armament and every other heavy article, but without effect. The cook of the Alligator fell overboard from the brig on Sunday night last and was drowned.

In haste, yours, &c.
W. G. LYFORD.

Thursday, Dec. 5, 1822.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced presented the following Message from the Governor.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

By the revolution of another year, we have arrived at the constitutional period for the representatives of the people to assemble and deliberate on the great concerns of the State, and I derive the highest degree of satisfaction from the opportunity it affords, of congratulating you and, through you, our fellow citizens, on the prosperous condition of our beloved country, its growth in wealth, its increase in population, and all those numerous blessings with which a benignant Providence continues to favor the land.

Although different portions of the country have been visited with sickness during the past season, and our crops have not equalled in every part of the State the expectations of the husbandman, owing principally to a long and excessive drought, yet our thanks are nevertheless due to the Almighty Disposer of events, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, that no disease of a pestilential character has been permitted to afflict this part of the Union; and that the harvests if not abundant, have generally proved so far plentiful, as to yield a sufficiency for home consumption, and afford a surplus to supply the wants of others.

While the aspect of political affairs in the old world seems to threaten the interruption of peace in that quarter, we have reason to rejoice, that the amicable nature of our external relations with foreign governments, promises to the people of this country, a long continuance of that choicest of blessings, so necessary to the prosperity of nations, and the welfare and happiness of individuals. In the east of Europe, we behold with feelings of anxiety and sympathy an oppressed people, unaided by any christian government, nobly contending for their liberties and religion against the merciless tyranny of an infidel foe, the common enemy of christianity, literature and civilization. In the new world the picture is more cheering. Our brethren in South America, more successful than the unhappy Greeks, after a long and arduous struggle have at length secured the right of self government, by throwing off the colonial yoke and establishing their independence. In every instance where the existing state of things justified the measure, it is pleasing to find, that their independence has been recognized by the United States. This act of justice as well as policy, while it expresses national confidence and individual feeling, tends to facilitate what nature seems to have designed, an intimate intercourse among the inhabitants of the same continent, and promises what we hope is not far distant, an important era in the history of nations, when the free

governments established in the new world, will be a counterpoise and check to the "legitimate despotism" of the old.

The blessings of peace, with which Providence continues to favor our land, and to all the advantages in which we participate in our federal character, as a member of the Union, it is a source of gratification to have it in our power to add those also, which spring from local and other causes; among these we notice with pleasure, the general prosperity and growth in population and commerce of our metropolis, from which we derive so large a portion of our public revenue; the increase of our manufacturing establishments, and the more general use of home made fabrics in home consumption; the progressive industry and improvements in agriculture; the beneficial effects of economy in public expenditure, and of frugality and prudence in the management of private concerns; the diminution of distress arising from embarrassing speculations; and the gradual restoration of confidence and credit.

To aid in perpetuating the blessings with which we are thus so highly favored, ought to be considered an honorable, as it is an important duty, particularly incumbent on those who are placed in stations of public trust.

During the recess I have endeavored to discharge the duties enjoined on the executive by the constitution, as well as those entrusted to him by special acts of the legislature. Among those of the latter description, I consider it proper to mention, that agreeably to the act of the second of April, 1821, I caused to be transmitted to Cornplanter, a chief of the Seneca nation of Indians, a copy of the act for his relief, and one to each of the commissioners named in the law. That in compliance with the direction of the act, erecting part of Cumberland county into a separate county to be called Perry, a copy of the act was sent to each of the commissioners, with a notice of the time and place fixed upon for their meeting. Copies of the communication to Cornplanter, and the reports of the commissioners in both cases, will be found in the documents transmitted herewith. I have also considered it proper to submit to the legislature, copies of a paper lodged in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, purporting to be a remonstrance by a large portion of the inhabitants of Perry county, against the proceedings and report of the commissioners, appointed in the act, to select a site for the seat of justice in that county.

In advertng to subjects which demand the attention of the legislature, none appear to have a stronger claim on its early attention than an act of Congress, passed on the 4th of May 1822, vesting the rights of the United States in the state of Pennsylvania, to all fines that were assessed upon its delinquent citizens, for the non performance of militia duty during the late war of Great Britain. This act, in addition to the transfer of the fines, directs that all monies in the hands of the Marshalls or other deputies, which may have been collected from these fines, shall be paid by them respectively to the treasurer of the state, after deducting the expenses of assessing and collecting the same. I also vests the state with the power of recovering the outstanding fines, under such regulations, provisions and restrictions, as shall be prescribed by the legislature. The fines assessed as far as can be ascertained by the reports of the courts martial, some of which were made to this government, and others to the comptroller of the treasury of the United States, amounted originally to \$351,981 65; but from this sum is to be deducted \$118,040 46, which by a report made to congress at its last session, by a committee of that body, was stated to have been paid to the marshalls and his deputies, and also \$38,828 24, which had then been remitted by the executive authority of the state, and which has been increased by subsequent remissions the amount of \$5,581 93 leaving an actual balance of \$189,537 03 yet outstanding. Independent of the difficulties which may arise in carrying into effect the act of congress relinquishing these fines, it is to be feared that it will not prove so effectual in obtaining for the commonwealth the same degree of justice as might have been expected, had the subject been acted on at an earlier and more propitious period.

I have also thought it my duty to bring to the view of the legislature, an act of assembly, passed on the 14th day of February, 1810, from which it will be seen, that the Governor is allowed to subscribe at par, on behalf of the commonwealth, for one thousand shares in the bank of Pennsylvania, at any time after the expiration of two years, from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

In executing the duties enjoined on

the secretary of the commonwealth, a difficulty arises from a defect in the existing laws, as to the mode of authenticating copies of sheriffs' and coroners' bonds filed in his office, which in my opinion, calls for some legislative remedy or provision. There are two seals belonging to the commonwealth, called the greater and less seals, which by an act of the 12th of March, 1791, he is authorized to affix respectively, as the case may be, to all instruments of writing, to which the attestation of the governor's signature is required, but has no power to affix either of them to any other instrument than that designated by law. There are, however, many cases in which that other is called upon to authenticate papers to which the governor's signature is not necessary, and particularly, it is provided by the act of the 28th of March, 1803, that copies of sheriffs' and coroners' bonds and recognizances, under the hand of the secretary and seal of office, shall be admitted as legal evidence in all suits brought thereon, although no seal has been provided or authorized by law for that office. In a recent instance of an application for the copy of a sheriff's bond and recognizance, under seal of office, to be used on a trial, an objection was made by the applicant to its authenticity for want of the official seal, and in consequence thereof a clerk from the office was, in obedience to a subpoena, to attend a distant court with the original papers to prove their official character.

I consider it my duty to submit also to the legislature a difficulty which has occurred in the discharge of a duty entrusted to the governor by an act of assembly, passed on the 13th of April, 1791. By this act \$4000 was appropriated for improving the navigation of the Little Genesee from its mouth upwards. This appropriation was founded on a report made on the 14th of December, 1790, by commissioners appointed by the state for viewing certain waters, and judging of the practicability and expense of making them navigable. By an act of the 10th of April, 1794, \$3000 was directed to be taken for this appropriation, and applied to the improvement of the Monongahela and Youghiogony rivers, and the Raysdown branch of Juniata, on the express condition, however, that it should be repaid whenever the governor should be satisfied that the navigation of the Kishwaukee and Genesee rivers was so improved as to render the Little Genesee a necessary link in the chain of communication between the western and eastern waters. Proposals are now offered for contracts to apply the appropriation agreeably to the directions of the act of 1791; but there being no mode pointed out by which the governor is to judge whether the navigation of the Kishwaukee and Genesee have been improved to the extent contemplated by the law, and doubts have arisen as to the power of now applying to that object the \$3000 withdrawn from its original destination, without a special act authorizing it, I have not considered myself at liberty to enter into any engagements on the subject.

The two new state penitentiaries now erecting in or near the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; are progressing with as much activity and industry as the nature of the undertaking will permit. The commissioners appointed to superintend the latter have adopted a plan, designed on the principle of arranging the cells on the axis, instead of placing them on the periphery of a circle, the mode adopted in the building at Pittsburgh. The alterations and deviations from the Pittsburgh design, which it is believed, improve in a still higher degree the utility of solitary labor and confinement, and have received my approbation, after the best consideration I was able to give the subject. A model of the building is deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth where it may be inspected by those who have a desire to examine the principles which distinguish the construction of this important public work.

When these two new penitentiaries shall be ready for the reception of convicts, their completion will afford an opportunity of making a practical experiment of a system, uniting mildness with justice, and having for its object the reformation as well as the punishment of the unhappy invalid, whose ill conduct and crimes have made them the subjects of the law. Although perfection is unattainable by human endeavor, and it cannot be expected of man to devise any system which may not be liable to objection and difficulties, nevertheless it is his duty to profit from the instruction of experience and make it as free from defects as circumstances will permit. The treadmill introduced into the prisons of England as a new mode of punishment and reformation; is represented as producing such beneficial effects in that country by the diminution of crime and reformation of

me to suggest to the legislature the propriety of enquiring, whether it would be expedient at this time to make the addition of this new species of labor to our present penitentiary discipline. A model of the wheel has been transmitted by a respectable native of this state now residing in England, to his friend in Philadelphia, who has pointed forward it to this place, and it is now in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth for the inspection of such as see proper to inquire into its construction, and the manner in which convicts are employed in its operation.

The records of our criminal courts furnish incontestible evidence, that the number of crimes, within the few past years, have increased among the people of color, in a greater proportion than the ordinary increase of their population, compared with others, would warrant us to expect. If this effect has been produced in any degree, by the introduction of persons in this state, who have been guilty of crimes and offences in other states and have either fled to avoid the punishment of the law, or have received a pardon on condition of leaving the state in which the offence was committed, it behooves the legislature to adopt such efficient measures to prevent a recurrence of the evil, or at least to correct it, as may be authorized by the constitution. The act of the 27th of March 1789, which prohibits the importation of convicts into the commonwealth, seems to me to extend only to felon convicts, brought from places out of the United States, and not to embrace the case referred to.

While also it is the duty of the legislature to protect this unfortunate class of the human family in the enjoyment of their rights, by prohibiting, under severe penalties, the crime of kidnapping, every lawful means should be adopted to prevent individuals from giving any just cause of offence to any of our sister states, or the citizens thereof, by affording harbor or protection to such as are not entitled to their freedom, have fled from their owners, and deserted that service which the existing laws recognize. If some general regulation by law could be adopted, in accordance with the constitution, by which the names of persons of this description now resident in this state, or who may hereafter come into it, should be registered from time to time, in some public office in the cities and counties where they may respectively reside, with the particulars as to age, employment, trade or calling, place of nativity, and place from which they last removed, it might have some effect in leading to the detection of actual fugitives, and be a means of preventing those who are entitled to their freedom from the peaceable enjoyments of their rights.

Agreeably to the report of the auditor general made to the legislature in January last, there had been expended, during the financial year ending the 30th November, 1821, \$377,259 29, in public internal improvements; and from an abstract furnished by the officer, and accompanying this communication, of the receipts and expenditures of the present year, it appears that a farther sum of \$173,851 13 hath been applied to the same objects, exclusive of payments made to the two new penitentiaries.

By the enterprise of individuals the greater part of our internal public improvements, for which stock was authorized to be subscribed by the State, has been undertaken, and judging of future progress from what has already been done, I am induced to believe, that but a few years more will pass away before the whole will be finished.—Two thousand four hundred and twenty six miles of turnpike or artificial road have been authorized by different acts of assembly, and one thousand nine hundred and forty miles are now reported to be completed, extending in every direction through the State, most of them pointing either immediately to Philadelphia, or to our principal rivers, the grand thoroughfare through which our agricultural productions reach their market. Such an extent of road of this description, completed within so limited a period, is a proud monument of the wise and liberal policy of the state, in the application of its resources, to aid the construction of improvements, so well calculated to promote the convenience of the convenience of the people, by facilitating mutual intercourse, shortening distance, reducing the expense of transportation, increasing the value of lands, and enabling many, who were hitherto destitute of the opportunity, now to reach a market with the productions of their industry. In this respect I am led particularly to notice a section of the Centre Turnpike, extending from Bellefonte through Philadelphia to Franklin and thence to Erie. This road is represented by all who have travelled it, to be finished in a superior style; and in addition to

als, may be considered an object of much State importance, equally interesting to our eastern and western citizens, as it opens a communication between the Lake country and the navigable waters of the Susquehanna.

The experience of all countries that have turned their attention to it, proves the superior advantages of communications by water, wherever it can be obtained. On this principle the Union Canal was originally commenced, and although for various causes, it was permitted to languish for several years, it is now progressing with as much expedition as is consistent with the nature and magnitude of such an undertaking. A report of the managers will be submitted to the legislature, exhibiting a full view of the progress already made in its construction, and of their prospects of its final completion. The extension of the Susquehanna with the Delaware, by a canal from the Chesapeake bay to the Delaware river, is an object of such great state, as well as national importance, and so interesting to a large portion of our citizens, as especially to recommend itself to the legislature.—The judicious expenditure of the money lately appropriated for the improvement of the creeks and rivers, and the facility and security thereby afforded to navigation, furnish strong inducements for persevering in the system, until the remaining difficulties are removed, as far as the means of the state, without recourse to new or additional taxes, will warrant the application of the means necessary for the purpose. It is, however, to be regretted, that notwithstanding the appropriation of public money by the state to effect a purpose so necessary for the safety of the navigation, various obstructions in our rivers are occasioned by the erection of fish dams, in defiance of all the pains and penalties of the laws heretofore enacted. The artificial obstructions, from the increasing number, and the extent of impediment produced by them, particularly in the Susquehanna and Juniata and their branches, create vexatious and dangerous obstacles to our enterprising watermen, and have become so serious a grievance, as, in my judgment, to require legislative interposition.

The stock owned by the state, arising from subscriptions to different canal, bridge, and turnpike road companies, authorized by different acts of Assembly since the year 1806, and now incorporated, amounts to \$2,334,107. So large an investment of public money, in property of this kind, calls for a strict examination into the accounts of those who manage the concerns of their respective companies, and requires the constant and vigilant attention of the legislature to protect the interest of the commonwealth. A provision of this kind is rendered more important by the consideration, that some of these roads are said to be made by the money appropriated by the state, with but little assistance from advances of individual stockholders. As a further security for the state, I would submit the propriety of a provision, requiring that all who are appointed viewers of roads and bridges should make their report on oath and affirmation; and that the President and Managers of the respective companies should annually lay before the legislature, immediately after the commencement of a session, an abstract of their accounts, verified in the same manner, and that their accounts of dividends should also be examined yearly for settlement by the accountant officers of the treasury.

As yet but little revenue has been derived from these investments, but when the improvements are completed, and the companies have discharged the debts contracted in making them, they may be considered as affording the prospect of an important aid to the other resources of the state. The regular increase of tolls on such as have been finished; is a practical evidence of their utility, and warrants an expectation of their future productiveness.

The revenue of the commonwealth is generally in a prosperous condition, and the receipts into the treasury from the land office departments have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. From the statement of the auditor general, already referred to, it appears that the aggregate receipts at the treasury, during the present year, exceeds the estimate amount of \$45,865 61, while the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government, during the same period, have been less than the estimate, leaving in the treasury on the first of this month a balance of \$334,038 84.

To enable me to judge whether the situation of the treasury would justify to any extent the exercise of the power vested in the governor by the 5th section of the act of the 2nd of April, 1821, authorising him to procure a loan of millions of dollars, I address

formation as their means might enable them to furnish. From their representation of money on hand, and the amount of receipts expected in the course of the year, and the demands to which the treasury was subject, on account of appropriations remaining unpaid, I have not considered myself authorized to exercise the power during the recess of the legislature. From the correspondence of these officers it also appears, that they have not succeeded in obtaining the loan of \$400,000, authorized by the act of 1822, for the purpose of discharging the six per cent. loans contracted under laws passed prior to the session of 1820-21 not being able to procure the money on the terms prescribed in the law.

From the annual report of the auditor general, which that officer is directed by law to lay before the legislature on the fourth Monday of December, and such other means as may be in their power, the legislature whose peculiar province it is to determine, will be able to form a judgment whether it will be necessary and expedient to continue the existing laws as they now stand. Should it be their opinion that any of them can be dispensed with, there is perhaps none, the repeal of which would afford a greater satisfaction to a portion of the citizens in different sections of the state, especially those who are interested in the payment of the tax, than the act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise. But in case they should not consider it advisable or expedient to repeal this act under present circumstances, I would suggest the propriety of so modifying or altering it, as to make its operation less exceptionable, particularly in the part which directs a criminal proceeding against the delinquent. When any law, the subject of which is the imposition of a tax or duty, is obnoxious to a majority of our fellow citizens in any portion or district of our country, or even to a considerable number of them, it will often be found difficult to carry it into effect; where its execution depends on the act or opinion of a grand jury of the county in which the transgressor resides. The law will thus be defeated by the refusal or unwillingness of that body to do their duty, delinquents will but too frequently escape its penalties, or evade its provisions altogether, while the revenue will remain uncollected, or at least be materially affected in its amount.

Amongst all the rights and privileges dear to freemen, none is held in higher estimation than the elective franchise, or their right of voting for agents who are to represent their interests in the management of public affairs. Happily for the people of Pennsylvania, their constitution has been framed with an especial view of securing to them the important privilege; and if a qualified citizen is at any time deprived of this right, the fault is not in the constitution, but arises from defect in the existing laws, or some erroneous practice under them. The want of uniformity in the decision of election officers respecting the admission of votes, in different counties, in different districts in the same county, and sometimes in the same district at different times, when the officers conducting the election happen to be different, cannot but produce inconvenience and dissatisfaction, and lead to confusion and contests, which, for the peace and happiness of society, should always be guarded against with peculiar care. In some cases I understand the citizen has been refused his vote because his name did not appear in the alphabetical list made out by the commissioners of the county and furnished the officers of the election, although he had been duly assessed and regularly paid his tax. Other instances have occurred where the party has been denied the right of voting by reason of the neglect or omission of the officer to assess him at the appointed time; while on the other hand the election officers of other districts have received the votes of persons who had not been assessed at the usual period, permitting them to be assessed and pay their tax on the very day of election. Should the legislature revise the present system, and deem it expedient to remedy existing defects, they will be careful to provide, that no qualified citizen shall be deprived of his right of suffrage, by the omission or neglect of any officer to do his duty.

The report of the adjutant general which that officer is directed by law to make annually, will place the whole subject of the militia establishment fully within the view of the legislature, by which they will be enabled to judge whether it would be expedient at this time, to make any alteration in the present system. I cannot, however, pass over the subject without expressing the pleasure and satisfaction, I feel, necessarily resulting from the high degree of confidence in the strength of our arms.

ardour of our youth cannot fail to inspire us. Three hundred and thirty five companies of volunteers, stimulated by a principle of patriotism, and united by attachment to the constitution and government of their country, each reported by the competent authority to contain the number of men required by law, and to be properly uniformed and equipped, now compose a force, adequate to meet any emergency in which the state may be called upon to act, or find it necessary to make a display of her military strength.

To the subject of education, I consider it again my duty to invite the attention of the legislature; for although much has been done by our predecessors, in compliance with the constitutional injunctions of providing for the gratuitous instruction of the poor, and for the establishment of seminaries in which the arts and sciences are taught for the accommodation of those who aspire after higher literary attainments, and although many individuals, with a truly commendable zeal, have liberally contributed their aid in furthering the views of government, experience proves, that much is yet wanting to complete the system. It is not necessary to recapitulate to an enlightened legislature the arguments so often urged in favor of education, and the advantage of a general diffusion of knowledge in a republican government. To you, as guardians of the public weal, I submit the subject, beady expressing my earnest wish, that each succeeding legislature taking advantage of the light gained by experience, may persevere in improving the system, until it shall be brought to such a state of perfection, as fully to answer the purpose of its wise and salutary design.

To your own knowledge, gentlemen of the wants and wishes of our constituents, and to communications formerly made to the legislature, I refer for many other topics of public importance, assuring you of a sincere disposition on my part to co-operate in every measure which may contribute to the prosperity of the county and the happiness of the people.

To husband the means of the commonwealth, to apply the public resources to objects of public utility, to retrench the public expenses in every branch and department of the government within the bounds of moderation, and to exact a strict accountability from all persons entrusted with the collection, the receipt and expenditure of public money, is the duty of those to whom the people have committed the administration of their public affairs. The commencement of a system of economy, introduced into the concerns of the commonwealth, has been attended already with the most salutary consequences; and should the same spirit of retrenchment, of which some pleasing evidences have been furnished by the proceedings of our national legislature at its last session, be persevered in, it will not fail in the end to produce the same happy results on a larger scale, and to an extent which cannot but be felt and acknowledged by the people throughout the union.

The business of legislation is often attended with difficulties and embarrassments, and disappointment will sometimes be the fate of a well founded hope of accomplishing measures of great public advantage; but, if the object be virtuous, and the public good the aim of honest endeavor, the consciousness of fulfilling our duties with fidelity to the constitution and our constituents, will always compensate our labor, even should failure be the consequence. One mean of advancing the public interest and conducting the public business with despatch, will be the cultivation of harmony not only amongst yourselves, but with the different branches of government, who have an agency in the legislative function. But however desirable harmony and despatch in the transaction of public business may be, and however much it may be the wish and study of us all to promote economy, and produce a saving of public money by shortening the session, I indulge the persuasion, that you will do all that may be in your power to do to prevent such part of the business of legislation as may require the participation of the executive, from being crowded upon him towards the close of the session. When this happens to such an extent,

low sufficient time for consideration, he is deprived of the opportunity of bestowing upon it that necessary degree of deliberation, which the constitution contemplated, and a regard to the public welfare imperiously demands.

JOSEPH HIESTER.

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv. THE GREEKS. Accounts received at Boston, direct from Smyrna so late as the 30th Sept. represent the cause of the Greeks to be in a prosperous condition. The latest intelligence from the Morea, stated that the Greeks had the upper hand of the Turks, having "completely destroyed their army of 22,000 near Corinth." This seems to refer to some new success of the patriots since the discomfiture of the Turkish army which threatened to overwhelm the Morea. After being defeated it will be recollected that Chourschid Pacha, with the remains of his army took up a position at Corinth, where it seems highly probable, he was attacked by the victorious Greeks, and again compelled to retreat. By the same accounts it appears that the Persians had defeated the Ottoman army of 12,000 men and were actually near Ezerum.

The Turks are stated to be making great preparations at Scalanova to attack Samos. The Samians are a very brave people, and with such an example before them as Scio, it was expected they would defend themselves to the last possible extremity rather than surrender. If we were to form an opinion as to the affairs of the Greeks on the statements contained in the Oriental Spectator, a French paper published in Smyrna, we should regard the cause of liberty in the peninsula as next to hopeless. The editor of that paper however appears so much biased in favor of 'legitimacy,' and deals so largely in vague assertions, unsupported either by dates or circumstances, that no greater faith ought to be placed in his representations than those of the 'Austrian Observer;' and most of the French journals which are known to be under the immediate influence of the 'Holy Alliance.'

It was reported at Smyrna that in consequence of the captain Pacha of the Turkish fleet, (then in the gulph of Patras) having seized an Ionian vessel, and hanged the captain who was conveying provisions to the Greeks, the British officer, captain Hope of the Rhine frigate, had demanded restitution of the vessel taken, and satisfaction for hanging the captain; that captain Hope's first lieutenant who carried the message received for answer, "he would do well to go about his business, or he would run the risk of being hung also;" that on this being reported to captain Hope he went on board the Pacha's ship personally, and was replied to, if not in the same words in language nearly of the same import; and that in consequence of this treatment the British officer had called to his assistance five other men of war then cruising in the Archipelago, with which he anchored opposite the Turkish fleet. The result of this manoeuvre was not exactly known, though some pretend to say that an engagement had taken place in which some Turkish vessels had been sunk. This seemed rather exaggerated, but that some dispute existed, there was not the smallest doubt. It is farther stated that the Turkish government has not only refused to send a Minister to the Congress of Verona; but has solemnly protested against the interference of the European sovereigns in their affair with the Greeks; who they assert are as much their subjects, as the Poles and Indians subject to England. Marmond

manage his subjects, and their affairs he shall call for the interference of his christian neighbors, but not before.

Washington City, Dec'r 6.

The Rev. Mr. BRACKENRIDGE, of the Presbyterian persuasion, was yesterday chosen chaplain to congress, on the part of the house representatives. Neither of the late chaplains to congress were put in nomination for re-election.

Extract of a letter, dated Havana November 20th 1822, to a merchant in Georgetown,

"I hope some of our cruisers will be here soon, and if there should be a prospect of convoy, I think captain Loosmore will wait a few days for it. I shall advise him to do so, as the risk of the pirates is very great. This port is now blockaded by one of them, in sight of the Moro, who sent in word this morning to captain Brooks, of the brig Elizabeth Ann, of Philadelphia, that he would have him if he had to follow him to the Delaware. Captain Brooks was to have sailed in the morning, with passengers, but I believe has now postponed it for a few days.

We have a report to day, that the British sloop of war Tyne has had a fight with the pirates, in the Bay of Jaupou, and taken twenty-nine prisoners. The British lost twelve killed, besides wounded. The loss of the pirates is not known, but supposed to be 50 or 60.

Extract to the Editor, dated,

Washington, Dec. 1.

"McDuffie and Cumming were to fight again on Monday last. We shall hear the result on Tuesday.

F. Gaz.

The fisheries on our great inland seas appear to be increasing to a large extent. A Detroit paper mentions an individual in that quarter who had already put up two hundred barrels of white fish, and in the entries of vessels from Detroit to Portland, on Lake Erie, are three schooners laden with fish exclusively.

From the National Intelligencer.

The news of the death of captain ALLEN, of the navy, by the hands of the pirates, has produced a great sensation wherever it has been heard in the United States. His brother officers have gone into mourning for him; and in many of the ports the flags of the merchant ships have been hoisted half mast high, in testimony of the regret for his death.

WAS FOUND

In one of the streets of the Borough of Bellefonte, a

SILVER WATCH.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JEREMIAH MENIN.

Bellefonte, Dec'r 17 1822.

Centre & Kishacoquillas Turnpike company.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of John Kerr, Innkeeper, in Potter township, on the first day of January next, for the purpose of electing by ballot,

One President,
Twelve Managers,
One Treasurer
and One Secretary

to conduct the concerns of the Company for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,

P. BENNER, President

Nov. 11, 1822.

A WET NURSE

WANTED,

To whom good wages will be given Enquire of the Printer.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Tatum Venditioni Expowis issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on Thursday the 26th day of December instant, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, the following property, viz.

All the title and interest being the life estate of Michael T. Simpson, the defendant, as tenant by the curtesy, and in a certain tract of land situated in Spring township in the county of Centre, and adjoining Spring creek and lands late of James Smith, deceased and others, containing 130 acres be the same more or less; also all the estate, right, title and interest that the said Michael T. Simpson has and holds in right of the dower of Elizabeth Simpson his wife, in the Bellefonte Mills and Plantation and improvements thereto attached, adjoining the borough of Bellefonte, containing 250 acres be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Michael T. Simpson, by

Jos. Butler, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Dec. 2, 1822.

To Creditors.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed the third Monday of February next, to hear us and our creditors, at the court house in the Borough of Greensburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH BLACK, & Co.

Dec. 4th 1822.

Fulling Mill.

The Subscriber informs his friends and those disposed to favor him with their custom, that cloth will be received at Mr. Evan Miles's, Bellefonte; It shall be returned to the same place after being fulled and dyed.

JAMES POTTER.

December 4th 1822.

FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at private sale, a house and lot in the Borough of Bellefonte, now in the occupancy of John Blanchard, esq. For terms apply to

Joseph W. Williamson.

Lamar township, Dec. 3, 1822.

Gillespie and Smith,

Inform their friends that they have commenced the

Boot and Shoemaking

business in the borough of Bellefonte in the shop next to Messrs. Hammond and Page's store, where they intend keeping on hand a quantity of first rate fashionable Boots and Shoes, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Dec. 3d 1822.

W. MYERS,

Inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the TAYLORING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Myers & Smith, where he intends carrying on said business in all its various branches. Clothing of every description will be made by him on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner; at the following prices, viz.

Coarse coats	\$2.50
Fine do	3.50
Pantaloon	1.00
Vests	1.00

SELECTED.

INFANCY AND MATURE AGE.

AN APALOGUE.

(Men are but Children of larger growth.)

'Twas eight o'clock, and near the fire
My ruddy little boy was seated,
And with the title of a Sire
My ears expected to be greeted.
But vain the thought! By sleep oppress'd
No Father there the child describ'd;
His head reclin'd upon his breast,
Or nodding roll'd from side to side.

'Let this young Rogue be sent to bed!—
More I had not time to say
When the poor urchin raised his head
To beg that he might longer stay.
Refused; towards rest his steps he bent
With tearful eye and aching heart;
But claim'd his playthings, ere he went,
And took upstairs his horse and cart.

For new delay, though oft deny'd,
He pleaded;—wildly crav'd the boon;
Tho' past his usual hour, he cried
At being sent away so soon.
If stern to him, his grief I shad
(Unmov'd who hears his offspring weep!)
Oh soothing him I had despair'd;
When all his cares are lost in sleep.

'Alas! poor Infant! I exclaimed,
'Thy Father blanches now to scan,
In all which we so lately blam'd,
The follies and the fears of man;
The vain regret, the anguish brief,
Which thou hast known, sent up to bed,
Portrays of Man the idle grief,
When doom'd to slumber with the dead.'

Add more I thought, when up the stairs
With 'longing ling'ring looks' he crept;
To mark of Man, the childish cares,
His playthings carefully he kept.
Thus morals on life's later stage,
When nature claims their forfeit breath,
Still grasp at wealth, in pain and age,
And cling to golden toys in death.

'Tis morn! and see my smiling Boy
Awakes to hail returning light;
To fearless laughter! boundless joy!
Forget the tears of yester night!
Thus shall not Man forget his we?
Survive of age and death the gloom?
Smile at the cares he knew below?
And renovated burst the tomb?

O, my Creator! when thy will
Shall stretch this frame on earth's cold bed,
Let that blest hope sustain me still,
'Till thought, sense, mem'ry—all are fled;
And grateful for what thou may'st give,
No tear shall dim my fading eye;
That 'twas thy pleasure I should live—
That tis thy mandate bids me die.

From the Literary Gazette.

LOVERS' WHEN!

When should lovers breathe their vows?
When should ladies hear them?
When the dew is on the boughs,
When none else are near them;
When the moon shines cold and pale,
When the birds are sleeping;
When no voice is on the gale,
When the rose is weeping;
When the stars are bright on high,
Like hope in young Love's dreaming,
And glancing round the light clouds fly,
Like soft tears to shade their beaming.
The fairest smiles are those that live
On the brow by starlight wreathing;
And their lips the richest incense give
When the sighs are at midnight breathing.
Oh, softest is the cheek's love-ray
When seen by moonlight's hours:
Other roses seek the day
But blushes are night flowers.
Oh, when the moon and stars are bright,
When the dew-drops glisten,
Then their vows should lovers plight,
Then should ladies listen.

From the American Star.

The village Centry.

The sun was just setting in the west, on a still autumnal evening; the feathered tribe were seeking their nests; the labourer, merrily whistling, trudged along to his home; and Will Spokes, the waggoner, and Sally Mayflower the dairy maid, might be seen behind the hedge, sealing an interview—when a stranger, whose demeanor and looks were those of a gentleman, and the man of education, entered the village centry to inquire of the sexton, (whom he saw there busily engaged in digging a grave) the residence of some person; he had approached pretty near him for that purpose, when the

old man stopped from his employment, and resting on his spade, exclaimed, "Well why should I take on thus, who have dug all the graves for this forty years past in this village; why should I be thus moved!"—a tear might be seen trembling in his eye, and he, as if ashamed of his feelings, set himself busily to work, repeating, "Oh! it was cruel, very cruel," and in spite of himself the tears rolled from off his furrowed cheeks. "What is so cruel, my friend can I relieve you?" said the stranger, approaching nearer, and discovering himself to the sexton. "I'll tell you what is cruel," said the old man, who appeared above sixty years old—he was certainly sixty, he might be sixty five, letting fall his spade, and elevating himself at the same time quite animated—"I'll tell you what is cruel, and see if you do not say with me, if there is one crime deserves more punishment than another, it is this, listen; two old people had a daughter, in whom their life and happiness were centered; by her industry they were supported—Oh! she was a lovely creature—my old dame is dead, sir, and she sweet creature, when I was taken ill in the winter, comforted, consoled, and administered unto me—but she will be rewarded THERE, said the old man, reverently pointing to Heaven, she will be rewarded THERE? but mark me, sir; A young fellow came to this place, he saw her and marked her for his prey; she saw him and also loved him, while he took advantage of her misplaced affection, and ruined her; but heaven's wrath and the curse of two broken hearted old parents will follow him wherever he goes." "It will, it will," exclaimed the stranger, convulsively, "Aye will it," continued the sexton; he was a seducer; what was the end on't? why the end of it was the sweet creature died of a broken heart—but she's gone, she's gone, I trust," proceeded the old man, quite affected, "where sin and sorrow never enter, and this is her grave, pointing to an opening; yes, soon will the corpse of her, who when in life was so lovely, be interred in the receptacle for the dead; yes she who was once all joy and honor, the comfort and support of her parents, the rich and the aged's consolation." "Her name, her name," cried the stranger, convulsively, and seizing hold of the old man's arm—"Her name was Emily Leslie?" "What," exclaimed the stranger, with a ghastly death-like hue, his frame violently agitated, and his eyes nearly starting from their sockets—"Emily Leslie!" "But you look unwell," said the sexton. In fact so he did; he was seized with an universal trembling, his features were distorted, the blood forsook his face, his teeth chattered, a cold sweat starting from his forehead, his livid countenance expressing the disorder of his mind, and before the old man could offer his assistance, a hoarse unnatural scream escaped from his breast, and with hysterical laugh he fell prostrate on the ground. The sexton hastened to raise him, and on attentively beholding his countenance, he saw before him the SEDUCER of Emily Leslie. His first impulse was to rush from him; but the sexton was a christian; the man he most despised was now before him, but he recollected he was a fellow being and in distress. He had him conveyed to his friends, where he was seized with a burning fever, he endeavored to shake it off, but it would not do. The image of Emily Leslie, the pride of the village, was still before him; he turned and turned in his bed, but it would still appear before him. His fever became more violent, and in a few hours he became delirious; but he was suffered to live. After two weeks of severe suffering the disease yielded to the remedies employed, and in a few weeks he was restored to health. During his illness the tender-hearted sexton pined, drooped, and died unable to bear the loss of her whom he had ever considered and loved as his daughter. The seducer yet lives, a living monument of misery, his life a burthen to him; the lovely form of that flower, whom his pestiferous breath has blasted, is always before him, and he ardently calls on death to terminate his existence, which, for wise purposes, is yet spared him.

Numerous are such seducers in the world; let them learn an admonitory lesson from the

recital of the above, which is founded on a fact that occurred not long since.

A late number of the Edinburgh Review contains an article on the natural history of insects, from which the following curious extract is taken:—

"The account of the ant of Barbadoes, the Formica Saccharivera, is almost terrific; and we refer to it, because we know the authority to be good. The ant in question appeared about 70 years ago in such infinite hosts on the island of Grenada as to put a stop to the cultivation of sugar cane. A reward of 20,000*l.* was offered to any one who should discover an effectual mode of destroying them. Their numbers were incredible; they descended from the hills like torrents, and the plantations, as well as every path and road, for miles were filled with them. Rais, mice, reptiles, birds, and even some of the domestic quadrupeds, were killed by them! Streams of water opposed only a temporary obstacle to their progress; the foremost rushing blindly on to certain death, and fresh armies continually following, till a bank was formed of the carcasses of those that were drowned, sufficient to dam up waters, and allow the main body to pass over in safety below. They even rushed into the fires that were lighted to stop them. This pest was at length exterminated by a hurricane.

The Mahomedans say there are five things which a wise man will ground no hopes on—the color of a cloud, because imaginary; the friendship of the covetous, because mercenary; beauty, because frail; praise because airy; and the praise of this world because deceitful.

A writer says, tobacco exhausts those juices so essentially necessary to further digestion; it creates thirst and nausea; it destroys appetite; the complexion becomes cadaverous; finally the chewer and smoker becomes a poor miserable, emaciated atrophic, walking skeleton, smoking away his few remaining ideas, and spitting up his lungs, until death releases him from all his sufferings." The truth, we believe, is, that to many constitutions tobacco is hurtful—to others innocent; and that the true course is for those who find it injurious, to abstain from its use. That it is pernicious to young people generally, is past doubt, and therefore its use by them ought to be forbidden or discouraged.

Female Missionaries.

The following is an extract from an address delivered by the Rev. T. Gallaudet, at Hartford, Connecticut.

"Ah! we sometimes hear the propriety of such adventures, as they are termed, called in question. For it is easy and pleasant for those of us who sit quietly by our own fire side, surrounded with comforts and luxury, to wonder at the rashness of those who embark in such hazardous enterprises; and while we shrink from self denial, and do so little for the cause of Christ, we hope in some measure to palliate our neglect by finding fault with those who do more. And, strange as it may seem, woman—sent by Heaven, as a help mate for man; designed to share and soothe his sorrows; to participate in, and lighten his cares; to excite by her gentler influence, and invigorate by her kind remonstrances his languishing effort in the path of duty;—Woman—who may have less active courage, but more unbending fortitude than man; whose instinctive good sense extricates from difficulties which his boasted sagacity cannot surmount—Woman—who, like the virgin of old, keeps bright the lamp of domestic piety in the quiet of her retirement, while man suffers its flame to be extinguished in the tumultuous bustle of the world;—Woman may be the admired heroine of a novel; or follow her husband through the fatigues of a military campaign, and attend him amid all the horrors of war; or traverse with him the mighty deep, and spend years in some sultry climate, while he is toiling to make his fortune—she may do all this and receive the loudest plaudits of approbation for her intrepidity and constancy; but let her become the partner of some humble missionary, who goes to

ties of the cross, and to win an incorruptible crown, and to lay up treasure in Heaven, and she no longer has any claim to magnanimity and foritude of soul; she must consent to bear the reproach of weakness or rashness.

"Take up this reproach, ye daughters of Zion, and patiently endure it: followers of her, whose dust reposes in India, but whose spirit now rejoices in Heaven over her past sufferings in the cause of Christ; and may the same arm which shielded Rebekah, who, at the call of Providence left her kindred and home, even the Almighty arm of the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob, ever sustain and protect you."

Harriet Newell.

From the Presbyterian Magazine.

HENRY MARTYN.

Mr. Editor—The following extracts from Sir Robert K. Porter's travels in Georgia, Persia and Armenia, respecting Henry Martyn, suggested the stanzas which accompany them. As the extracts have never appeared in any religious publication in this country, they will doubtless be acceptable to your readers.

"At Shiraz," says Sir Robert, "Martyn dwelt nearly a year; and on leaving its walls, the apostle of Christianity found no cause for shaking off the dust of his feet against the Mahomedan city. The inhabitants had received, cherished and listened to him; and he departed thence amidst the blessings and tears of many a Persian friend. Through his means, the gospel had then found its way into Persia; and as it appears to have been sown in kindly hearts, the gradual effect hereafter may be like the harvest of the seedling."

"The attentions of my host were so unwearied that I never could forget I was in the house of the near kinsman of the two noble Persians, Jaffer Ali Khan, and Mirza Seid Ali, who had sworn the warmest personal friendship to our man of God, for so they designated Henry Martyn! When the weather became too intense for his enfeebled frame to bear the extreme heat of the city, Jaffer Ali Khan pitched a tent for him in a most delightful garden beyond the walls, where he pursued his translation of the scriptures; or sometimes in the cool of the evening, he sat under the shade of an orange tree, by the side of a clear stream, holding that style of conversation with the two admirable brothers, which caused their pious guest to say, "That the bed of roses on which he reclined, and the notes of the nightingales which warbled above him were not so sweet as such discourse from Persian lips."

In orange groves on Shiraz's plains,
A Christian pilgrim taught:
Two Persian princes heard those strains,
With sacred science fraught.
With anxious eagerness they heard
The heavenly truths he told,
Recorded in the HOLY WORD
Revealed to saints of old.
Their rising doubts soon disappeared,
Their difficulties ceased,
And while he calmed each trembling fear,
Their humble hopes increased.
Then, as the dawn began to break
Upon their mental night,
Their tongues with holy rapture speak,
And hail the rising light.
Sweet were the banks of roses spread
Around his cool retreat,
And sweet the orange over his head,
Which sheltered from the heat.
O sweet the mellow plaintive song
Of lonely nightingale:
And sweet the perfume swept along
By every spicy gale.
Far sweeter to that pilgrim's ear,
Than sensual pleasures all,
Sweeter from Persian lips to hear
Such heavenly accents fall.
And wouldst thou know that pilgrim's name?
Let Persia's clime declare;
There 'tis embalmed—its highest fame
In pious tears and prayer.
Thy memory, MARTYN, long be dear
To every Christian heart;
Long may thy bright, but short career
A love like thine impart,
O might thy sacred mantle fall,
And, with it, double grace
On missionary heroes all,
Who run thy Christian race!
O, then, not Persia's sons alone
Would know and feel the Word;
But the wide world its truth should own,
And bow before the Lord.

He who loses the sun in his spots—a beautiful face in a few freckles—and a grand character in a few harmless singularities—may choose of two appellations, one—wronghead or